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WHY NOT REMOVED?

FACTORY INSPECTOR MERELY CENSURED FOR NOT ENFORCING LAW.

South Jersey Glass Blowers Tell Governor Murphy of Horrible Conditions Surrounding Child Labor in Glass Factories—Murphy "Indignant."

Trenton, N. J., April 23.—State Factory Labor Inspector John C. Ward was publicly censured yesterday by Gov. Murphy for his failure to enforce the laws of the State regulating child labor and those prohibiting the payment of wages in merchandise.

A dozen South Jersey glass blowers had kept an appointment with the Governor late in the afternoon and had told him stories of the child slaves in the Cumberland and Gloucester glass factories to which the Executive had listened in amazement. The visitors, all workingmen, told their tale simply and impressively, and urged that the laws be enforced and that the inspectors be made to do their duty.

Children six and seven years old, of both sexes, working seventeen and eighteen hours a day, with but a few minutes for rest; women and men slaving for a dollar a day or less; children dropping at their toll, worn out and driven back to finish the long hours of toll for which they are paid two or three cents an hour—children taken from the cradle to work for inhuman taskmasters—were the subjects of which the men from the glass section told tales seemingly impossible, but vouched for as truth. To these charges Ward and one of his assistants, Deputy Inspector Barrett, replied that they had been unable to find children under the age of twelve in the factories.

"Under age," retorted one of the glass blowers, a man from Glassboro. "How can they be anything else? When boys are put to men's work they have to put the beans at the boy's work."

Two children, one barely twelve, the other younger, were killed on the railroads last year near the Minotola Glass Works, where they were employed. These boys, the men from South Jersey told the Executive, had worked such long hours that they were walking in their sleep on the railroad track when killed. The parents, themselves ground to dire poverty and bare subsistence by low wages and the company store system, drove their children to work almost as soon as they could walk, it was asserted, and conspired with superintendents and manufacturers in concealing the true age of the infants.

The Stokes child labor law prohibits the employment of children under twelve, and provides that between that age and sixteen years all children so employed shall attend night school at least two hours a night. Other laws direct that all wages in the State shall be paid in cash. The latter stricture was aimed at driving out the company store system, under which, it was discovered, employees were robbed by being compelled to buy of the store and pay from six to twenty-five per cent higher prices than elsewhere.

All these laws, it is alleged, are violated in South Jersey. The factory inspectors, it was asserted, know of the violations, and do nothing. When an inspector goes to a factory, the delegation declared, he first visits the office, and while he is there the children under legal age are snatched out of the way.

"We only get around about once in three months, and, of course, we can't tell what goes on in the meantime," explained Inspector Barrett, after the hearing.

Ward and his assistant were plainly nervous while the South Jerseymen were telling their story, each one contributing his share. When asked to explain why such things were, they said it was so hard to get evidence. Then men who accused the department would not give them any assistance. Case after case has been complained of, where, upon investigation, it was found the child was above twelve years.

"I always look over the certificates that the children have gone to school," said Barrett, "and I don't go through the factories with the superintendent. But when a child seems to be under age the parents always swear it is of the legal age, so what can we do?" he urged.

Then the company stores, supposedly abolished, was brought up. Half a dozen men asserted to the Governor that they still exist, and that men work in the South Jersey glass factories year after year and have in cash only two or three dollars a week to show for their labor. They produced pay checks showing the men's earnings to be almost entirely eaten up by the store accounts. One man, for two weeks' work, received \$3.92 in cash. His check showed a store charge of \$11.00 and \$1.50 for coal.

"And is there a law against that?" queried the Governor.

It was explained to him that there was and the reason for its being.

"Well, you see I have a good deal to learn yet," remarked the Executive. "On this whole question, for instance, I'll know a good deal more before I am very much older. Now I wonder if that law against the company stores is com-

stitutional. I don't really believe it is. Why should the law prevent you from making a bargain for my services at any price for which I am willing to work? Has the law ever been tested?"

"No, and we should like to have it tested," retorted Parks, a member of the delegation; "but it seems as though the proper way to test it is for the factory inspector to try to enforce it."

One of the delegates suggested that the Governor's opinion on the merits of the law might be changed if he knew the condition of the glass workers, compelled to accept any terms to keep them and their families alive.

"Then the law ought to step in and make it easy for the workmen," asserted the Executive. "Whether it's a good or bad law, if it is in the favor of the working man, I am in favor of the law. It is unfortunate, but I suppose it is true, that there are many manufacturers who instead of seeing how much they can pay their employees, try how little they can pay them."

"Mr. Ward," continued the Governor, "why hasn't this law about cash payments been enforced?"

"Why—er—er—I supposed complaints were necessary. Attorney-General Grey said I couldn't do anything unless somebody made a 'complaint,'" explained Ward, "and I could never get anybody to make a complaint."

"If you know where there is a company store," fired back the Governor, "it is your duty to close it and not sit in your office and wait for somebody to make a complaint. If I were factory inspector and the company store law was under my province for enforcement, I wouldn't wait for somebody to bring me evidence, but would go out and find it."

Ward said he had gone to Minotola and asked people whether they were compelled to trade at the company store, and they all said they were not.

"That may be true," remarked Governor Murphy. "I understand the company store there is the only store in the place."

The inspector then proceeded to say that former Governor Voorhees had agreed with the former Attorney-General that his department need pay no attention to the cash payment law unless complaints were made by somebody else.

At the close of the hearing the glass men demanded that something should be done to demonstrate intent to test or enforce the factory laws before election.

"If the laws are not good, we want to elect men who will give us good laws," said Parks, the spokesman, "and if they are good and are not enforced, we want to elect men who will see that they are enforced."

Isn't that rather a big contract?" suggested the Governor. "You see, if the laws are not good, you've got to find men capable of making better ones, and that may be difficult. As to enforcing the laws, that's easier. I am not going to demand that the letter of the law be enforced in every case, but I am going to see that the spirit of the law is observed, not only in South Jersey, but throughout the State."

Inspector Ward waited in the executive chamber until the delegation had left. He said he wanted to explain things to the Governor. But Governor Murphy got ahead of him. Ten minutes later he approached Ward and Barrett, and after some talk notified them that there was going to be a change in methods in that department.

"Without reflecting on you, Mr. Ward," said the Governor, "I want to say that I do not think your department is doing its duty, and of course you are responsible for the department. Where there is as much smoke as there has been here this afternoon, there must be some fire, and while I am Governor I do not purpose that mere babies are going to be made slaves of, if it is possible to prevent it, and if it can be done I want every child in the State to go to school at least a part of the time."

Questions elicited the fact from Deputy Barrett that he worked only about half of the time making regular inspections, because the allowance to the department for expenses was not enough to enable the inspectors to put in full time at their work.

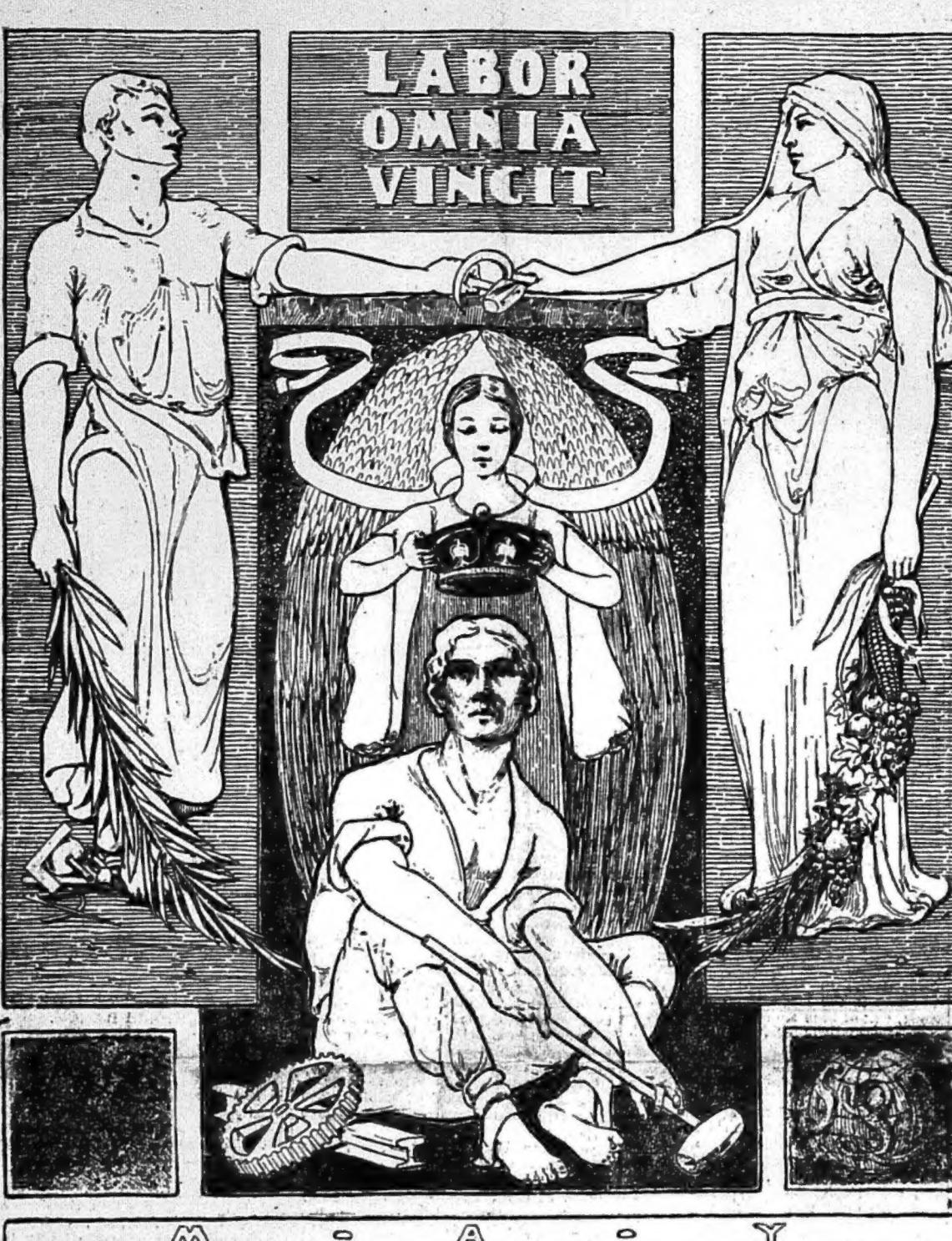
"Well, that's going to be changed," announced Mr. Murphy. "Your men are going to attend to their work six days in the week, and I'll find the expenses if I have to take the money out of my emergency fund."

To questions of the Governor, Ward said he thought there was work for another deputy inspector in the State, but did not approve the idea of a female inspector.

"I have been disinclined to sign the Lord bill," remarked the Governor, as the interview ended, "but what I have learned this afternoon has somewhat changed my views on the subject."

The Lord bill provides for seven instead of six deputy inspectors to work eight hours a day at their official duties. The deputy inspectors receive \$1,000 a year salary, and it is said that all of them have other occupations, to which they devote a large amount of their time.

POSTPONE 8-HOUR DEMAND.
Sharon, Pa., April 29.—The National Association of Blast Furnace Workers have extended the time for the demand of the eight-hour day from May 1 to June 1. It was claimed by the furnace operators that no official notice had been served to them. President McMahon said: "Official notice will be served on or before May 1, on the officials in charge of every blast furnace. In addition to the demand for an eight-hour day we will demand that all tee-hour men work nine hours after June 1."



M. A. Y.

N. C. F. FOR ENGLAND.

Moseley will Consult Hanna As to Organization.

Once more the Old World is to profit by an example set by the New, and within a year England may have a labor and capital "court" modeled upon the recently formed National Civic Federation.

So impressed has Alfred Moseley, C. M. G., the English multi-millionaire, become with the possibility for hoodwinking the worker of the American organization headed by Senator Hanna, that he has declared to his intimate friends he will do all in his power to establish a similar body, representing labor fakirdom, capital and the "public at large," in his own land.

Moseley came to this city to arrange for the sending of two delegations in the fall to investigate industrial conditions in this country. He has naturally been thrown in close contact with representatives of both the labor fakirs and capital here, and has become deeply interested in the "conciliation and arbitration" scheme of the Civic Federation. The wealthy Englishman has just finished making the necessary arrangements for the visit of the British delegations, and from now on until he sails for Liverpool next Wednesday, he will devote himself to this new plan.

Senator Hanna is expected in town today, and Moseley will undoubtedly consult him as to the best method of forming an English Court of Labor.

Thirty men will be brought over by Moseley in the fall, fifteen to make progress and fifteen of the condition of labor and capital.

The labor and capital part of the proposition will be handled jointly by the National Civic Federation and the American Federation of Labor. The former will take charge of the delegates on arrival, splitting them through the country. The latter will give facilities for coming in close touch with these trade unions from England, with their fellow fakirs in this country. The most important industries and manufacturers will be visited, the various trades having heartily entered into the scheme, desirous to show all that it "best" to be seen of the American side of capital and organization.

The educational side has been taken in hand by President Butler, of Columbia University, who has drawn up an itinerary showing the various towns and institutions to be visited. The party will commence its labors in New York, seeing Columbia University, typical high and normal schools, manual training classes, ethical culture, university settlements and normal colleges. It will proceed to New Haven and visit Yale University, Harvard, Chicago University and Cornell are among the colleges that will be visited.

RAUS MIT IHN!

The Bogus "Socialist" Party Bounced in Minnesota.

St. Paul, April 29.—City Clerk Jensen was advised by Assistant City Attorney Griggs to-day that Frank D. Freeman's name should not go on the official ballot as a Socialist candidate for mayor. The reason is that Andrew W. M. Anderson, described as "Socialist Labor," is entitled to the designation as Socialist.

The Bogus Socialist concern had already come out with placards containing two of its allies—"Socialist" party and "Social Democratic" party—besides their "Trades Union declaration" about the "so nobly waged class struggle" by the fakir-led pure and simple.

ROCKEFELLER EXPLAINS.

Tells Why the Lord Permis' Exploitation.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., spoke of the talents of his Bible class last Sunday.

"Why should the small possessions of the poor be taken away from them and given to the rich?" asked Mr. Rockefeller.

"Why should Christ himself have said this little, and it shall be given unto those who have much?"

"I confess that this puzzled me for a long time. I could not understand why the poor should lose what they have, and the rich should get that which the poor have."

Senator Hanna is expected in town today, and Moseley will undoubtedly consult him as to the best method of forming an English Court of Labor.

Thirty men will be brought over by Moseley in the fall, fifteen to make progress and fifteen of the condition of labor and capital.

"I believe it is explained thus: Take a man who refuses to walk. If he simply stays in one position for all time, and never uses the legs which were given to him to walk upon, the muscles will by nature's own law wither up and become powerless to lift the man's body, and he will be robbed of that which he had—the power of walking."

"So in other things. If a person fails to develop that which his Creator has given him, it will by the laws of nature be taken away from him."

TRUST FIGHTING TANNERS.

Cumberland, Md., April 29.—The United States Leather Company which operates half a dozen tanneries in this section, and Cover, Drayton & Leonard, of Philadelphia, are in the midst of a great financial fight.

The latter firm is constructing a large oak sole-leather tannery at Moorefield, piercing the center of the territory which the United States Leather Co. had been claiming to control. The leather company has tanneries at Petersburg and New Creek. Back of Moorefield and between Petersburg and New Creek are continuous stretches of bark timber which are necessary to the maintenance of the tanneries of both corporations. The price of bark has risen to \$8 a cord under the influence of the fight.

CIGAR MEN COMBINE.

To Fight Trust With A. F. of L. Union Labor.

St. Louis, April 29.—Now it is the cigar manufacturers who are affrighted at the threatened extirpation of their business by a combine. To meet the common enemy, they have organized into an association with the following officers:

Adolph Mader, president; Edward J. Nagel, first vice-president; Eugene H. O'Hara, second vice-president; William M. Brandt, recording secretary; Charles Specht, financial secretary; Thomas Meininger, Andrew Ran and William H. Kraft, trustees; Herman Breithauer, sergeant-at-arms.

About 50 manufacturers took part in the organization, which embraces also leaf tobacco dealers and cigar box manufacturers. The qualifications are that members shall employ "union labor" as recognized by the American Federation of Labor. Members are permitted to sell unfair cigars in their retail stores, but not to job in them. The chief object is to promote the interests of the local manufacturers, or fight the American Cigar Co.

An official label was adopted, which will be registered and copyrighted. In addition to the name of the association, the label contains the words, "Made in St. Louis."

According to the manufacturers, the Cigar combine is resorting to strenuous methods. One dealer in St. Louis county put in a stock of several thousand "outside" cigars, the agent of the combine guaranteeing to sell all of them for him, and the story goes.

The agent had the name and address of every farmer in the county, and, in order to sell the cigars, he sent a postal card to each farmer directing him to call at the dealer's store and get a cigar upon presentation of the postal card. For each cigar given out on these postal cards the combine agent agreed to pay 5c.

AMERICAN METHODS FOR RUSSIA.

Dallas, Tex., April 29.—A party of Russian capitalists from Tashkent, province of Sir-Daria, central Asia, consisting of V. P. Polov, V. G. Pinsky and S. A. Tichener, are in the city attending the meeting of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association and studying American methods of handling cotton and cottonseed products. They contemplate establishing a cottonseed crushing plant at Tashkent, and if it proves profitable will extend it to meet the demands of the trade in that region.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

Australian S. L. P. Paper's Vigorous Comments Thereon.

"The People," the official organ of the Australian Socialist Labor Party, comments as follows on the subject of Compulsory Arbitration, a much lauded antipodean institution. The freaks of various kinds in this country point to New Zealand, where the scheme originated, as the land of "no strikes." It is true there are no strikes there. To strike is a criminal offense severely punished. "The People" says:

"SOCIALISTS AND COMPULSORY ARBITRATION."

"Those who fight for principle never lose, though for the time being the thoughtless may think so. The politician's game is to sneer at rigid adherence to any determined stand made for a great truth, whilst admitting it may be theoretically perfect and ethically just, but urging that it is too far off a consummation to be practically realized in our time. Therefore, take what the gods of Capital are willing to concede—the rest will come by-and-by. Besides, it is a mistake to stand out against overwhelming odds. Go with the crowd; look after yourself: don't worry; the days of uncompromising fighting are as dead as the alleged 'days of chivalry.' Such are some of the arguments hurled (the term is used advisedly) at the Socialists for their unfaltering attitude against every side-tracking measure and bogus labor reform."

"The A. S. L. and The People stand alone in Australia in inflexible opposition to the Compulsory Arbitration Act of this State, and to the principle of it. No matter if every trades-union in the continent adopt it, and people who claim to be Socialists do likewise—the A. S. L. and The People will not, cannot, dare not budge an inch, give away in the slightest degree, from the strong, clear, definite and fearless attitude they have taken up on this question. Their power and influence have been recognized and gained the respect of the thinking portion of the working class. The Bogus Labor Party of this State, with Mr. Wise, the compiler of the Act (copied it from New Zealand), played of the Socialist opposition to induce the capitalists—who were afraid of the measure—to carry it through in the Upper House. Now State Premier See is doing the same. Speaking last week, in reply to some remarks from that section of his own class, and composed of some of the greatest fencers of labor—the Taxpayers' Union—he said:

"The Taxpayers' Union had stated that having failed to obtain their ends by means of strikes, the trades unions transferred their operations in Parliament, and obtained from the Legislature what they failed to obtain by direct means from their employers. In former times, when strikes were very much in vogue, persons like those who formed the Taxpayers' Union were very loud in their denunciation of the methods adopted by trades unions in obtaining concessions from their employers, and unions were advised very strongly to cease disturbing the country and to depend upon Parliament for a redress of their grievances. Parliament has now done its best to improve the business condition of the country by passing an Act, by which striking was practically abolished. It was a curious circumstance that the efficacy of a measure was denounced equally by the Taxpayers' Union and by the accredited organ of the socialists. In some years the cost of strikes in New South Wales had exceeded half a million sterling. It was impossible to imagine that any legislation such as the Conciliation and Arbitration Act would have an effect so disastrous that, measured in money it would reach the large sum indicated, even if all the evils predicted by the socialists in the matter, but would be tolerated.

"The Taxpayers' Union had stated that the letter should be submitted to the strikers at a body in mass meeting and without comment by any of the executive board. This was done, and after jeers and numerous sarcastic comments as to the probable result of the strike if submitted to the tender mercies of the Hanna-Gompers Arbitrators, by a unanimous vote, Chairman McDermott was instructed to reply and inform Hanna that no interference by outside parties in the matter, but wish to ask if you will consent to meet Mr. Wood, Treasurer of the American Woolen Company, with some representative of the Civic Federation with a view to conciliation. I wish to appeal to you personally to sanction and co-operate in the work which we have undertaken by compliance with this suggestion if it meets with your approval. Truly yours,

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY

PAGE I.

PLEBS LEADERS AND LABOR LEADERS.

BY DANIEL DE LEON.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN MANHATTAN LYCEUM, NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1902.
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF SECTION GREATER NEW YORK, SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

[Stenographically reported by BENJAMIN F. KEINARD.]

[Concluded.]

Need I, after all this, answer the question that I posed at starting:—what strength, if any, is there in the Labor Leader, and what is the nature and source thereof? What is the strategic significance of the Labor Leader on the field of the modern Social Question? Is it a strategic force that accrues to the benefit of the Labor Movement or is it one that makes for capitalist interests? Need I answer these questions? It seems such an answer is superfluous. Well known facts, known to you all, must have all along suggested themselves to you in the course of my narrative on the career of the Plebs Leader. He who is at all informed must have detected the startling resemblance there is between the leading lineaments on the physiognomy of the Plebs Leader and those on the physiognomy of the modern Labor Leader; and he must have perceived that the latter is to modern Capitalism what the former was to the patriciate,—a strategic post of strength for usurpation, of danger for its victims. But I prefer to take nothing for granted.

The social aspect of the country reveals, on the one side, the Capitalist Class possessed to-day of over 71 per cent. of the wealth of the Nation, and thereby in possession of the political power,—a veritable oligarchy, barely 8 per cent. of the population; on the other side, the Working Class, the modern proletariat, in point of numbers, over 52 per cent. of the population, holding less than 5 per cent. of the national wealth,—a veritable slave class, groaning under the yoke of wage-slavery. And this is no sudden apparition; it has been a slow but steady development. Where such conditions are, it means that a fierce Class Struggle has been on and continues. Leaving aside the middle class, that stands between two fires, hits at and is hit by both, and is by both destroyed, the struggle is between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class. But the days of single combats are no more. It is now organization against organization; and he who says "organization" says "leadership." A cursory view reveals the capitalist leader at the head of one column at the head of the other column there has long figured the Labor Leader, the leader in the Trades Unions. The significance of the Plebs Leader was disclosed by his acts and the effect thereof. Let his own acts also speak for the Labor Leader. These acts, illuminated by the career of the Plebs Leader, will cause the strategic significance of the modern specimen to stand out in no doubtful light.

LABOR LEADER RECORD.

I have here with me (pointing to a big bundle on the table) a mass of documents gathered upon the subject. It will be impossible to go through all of them here to-night. I shall take from this mass mainly the facts furnished by the Labor Leader in political office. In many cases, facts as striking are furnished by the Labor Leader outside of public office,—the same as Plebs Leaders out of office rendered material aid to their conferees in office. But it is now near 10 o'clock, and I shall have to run quickly over, even omit many that come under the category of the official political conduct of the Labor Leader. Voluminous as are the documents I have so far gathered, the collection is far from complete. A pamphlet on the record, even only the official political record, of the Labor Leader will be found to be an invaluable contribution to the arsenal of the Labor Movement.

The first document I wish to quote from is the answer of Comrade J. A. Leech of Phoenix, Arizona, to my inquiry touching the Labor Leaders in public office in his Territory. He says:

(reading)

"There are no Trades Unionists holding office in Arizona, that I know of, either elective or appointive. They tried to get an eight-hour law passed in last Legislature, making it illegal to work the miners over eight hours per day. But when the bill was under discussion in the House, it was there held up to ridicule, and referred to as likely to have a bad effect on the miners, and cause them to become gouty (laughter). The miners of the town of Globe were so dissatisfied with the conduct of the Representative of their county in the Legislature, that the first time he came to town, they seized him, put him on a rail, rode him out of town, and ordered him not to return or they would give him another dose of rail-riding" (loud laughter and applause).

This gives the key to the situation: it gives an inkling of what the Capitalist Class would have to expect if it endangered, or by itself, to rivet the chains of exploitation upon the Working Class (applause). It also points the Capitalist Class quite clearly to the policy to pursue, to wit, avail itself of what strategic position there may be to enable it to mask its moves. Did the Capitalist Class take the hint given it by its early experience?

LENDING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALISM.

The profits of the Capitalist Class represent wages withheld from the Working Class. The fleecing of Labor, implied in the raking in of profits, is predicated upon the existence of a wage-slave class, a Working Class, in short, a proletariat; and the continuance of the existence of such a class is, in turn, depend-

ent upon the private ownership of the means of production,—of the land on and the machinery, capital, with which to work. Given the private ownership of these combined elements of production, and the Capitalist Class will congeat ever more into its own hands the wealth of the land, while the Working Class must sink to ever deeper depths of poverty and dependence, every mechanical improvement only giving fresh impetus to the exaltation of the Capitalist and to the degradation of the Workingman.

The issue between the two Classes is one of life and death; there are no two sides to it: there is no compromise possible.—Obviously, it is in the interest of the Working Class that the issue be made and kept clear before the eyes of the rank and file, and that Capitalism be held up to their view in all its revolting hideousness. What does the Labor Leader do? He lends to the monster that preys upon the workers the color of Labor by his sanction of its methods.

LENDING A COLOR OF LABOR TO CAPITALIST MEASURES.

Capitalism demands ever larger profits. Upon the volume of its profits depends the power of the Capitalist Class to dominate the Working Class. It follows that Capitalism requires an ever intenser exploitation of the adult worker; that it hungers after the marrow of the children of the Working Class as one of the most efficient means for the lowering of wages and earnings; that it seeks to keep these in the ignorance and illiteracy befitting the station that God has assigned them to in life; that it aims at preparing the field in such way as to leave the Working Class at the greatest possible disadvantage whenever it rises in the revolt implied in the strike; and that, while thus seeking to augment its profits, it strains to reduce its taxes, those alikes taken from its profits. Obviously, it is in the interest of the Working Class that a spoke be put into each of these wheels. What does the Labor Leader do? He lends to the monster that preys upon the workers the color of Labor by his sanction of its methods.

As leading instances of renderers of this service to the Capitalist Class may be quoted, among many others of less note, Henry Broadhurst, William Abrahams and Richard Bell in the British Parliament, and, in America, the late Robert Howard of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Member of Parliament Broadhurst, is a member of the Stonemasons' Union, at the same time he is a large holder of shares in the Brunner-Monds' Chemical Works in England, where 50 per cent of profits is made under conditions of fearful slavery. (Hisses.)

Member of Parliament Abrahams is a member of the Miners' Union, at the same time he is a Director of the London, Edinburgh & Glasgow Assurance Co., and of the Calais Tramway, on the latter of which especially the unpaid wages of the employees are "directed" into the pockets of the share-holders, of this M. P. among the lot. (Hisses.)

Member of Parliament Bell is the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. During the Taff Vale Railway dispute, he was complimented by the Board of Trades representative as "A Labor organizer who was capable of seeing that a question had two sides." (Laughter and hisses.)

Member of Parliament Howard is the Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. During the Taff Vale Railway dispute, he was complimented by the Board of Trades representative as "A Labor organizer who was capable of seeing that a question had two sides." (Laughter and hisses.)

In Northumberland and Durham, England, the miners only work six hours per day; but their children, who act as drawers of coal, and are PAID BY THEM, work ten hours (hisses).

One set of children serving two sets of men. Fenwick and Wilson, both of the Miners' Union, are Members of Parliament from those two counties; and both of them, together with Thomas Burt, Member for Marpeth, and also of the Miners' Union, oppose tooth and nail all propositions for the legal eight-hour day.

On the last occasion, when the bill was up, March 5 of this year, Wilson was voting against it, said "he regretted Mr. Burt, who took the same line as he did in the matter, was not present; when he found himself on the same side with Mr. Burt, he felt he was on the side of the angels." (Hisses and laughter.)

Accidents to children in the factories of Missouri have become shockingly frequent. The law provides for fire-escapes and forbids the employment of children under 14 years. These laws are coyly ignored, and no prosecutions are instituted. Blackmore of the St. Louis Carpenters and of the Building Trades Council, is the Labor Commissioner, and Connolly of the St. Louis Int'l Typographical Union, is the Factory Inspector under whose shield these crimes on Labor are permitted and committed. (Hisses.)

Under the auspices of Charters, the Carpenters' Union Mayor of Ansonia, a proposal was introduced this spring to retrench on the school appropriations, so as to lower taxation! Thus, besides saving for the capitalists of Ansonia the profits that would otherwise have to go to the school tax, the Charters' proposition amounted to cutting off fully two years from the educational opportunities of the children of the Working Class, and thereby additionally hurl these young ones into the factories to compete with and lower the wages of the workers. (Prolonged hisses.)

A favorite capitalist flank move to increase the exploitation of his "hands," where he cannot reduce wages outright, is the "fines system." Under the name of "fines" enough can be whacked out of the workers' wages to very materially increase the plunder in the capitalist's pockets. The practice was threatening a revolt among the spinners of New Bedford, Mass. Thereupon the Secretary of their Union, Ross, is picked out by the capitalists to run for the Legislature on the issue of capitalist tickets, on the express issue of legislating the "fines system" out of existence. Ross was elected, and an anti-fines law passed. Nevertheless, the "fines system" continued in full blast; an aggrieved spinner hauled one of the violators of the law before the Court; the Court pronounced the law unconstitutional—and Ross continued in the Legislature, where he neither moved the impeachment of the Judge, nor any new anti-fines bill, and by his sycophantic dumbness gave the sanction of Labor to such a capitalist iniquity. (Hisses.)

Conscious of the fact that, despite all the drag that the Labor Leader is on the impulse of Labor, the workingmen periodically take the bit into their own mouths, the Capitalist Class is intent upon so arranging things beforehand that, when the workingman goes on strike, he may find himself "in a hole, with the

wind blowing upon him from all sides." One of the many devices to this end is the enactment of laws clothing street railway employees with police powers; such powers do not add inches to the workingman in behalf of his class, on the contrary: a strike being on, these employees fall under the command of Chiefs of Police and can be handled with effect. A bill to this effect came up, in the Ohio Legislature, only the other day; and it passed with the support of the following Labor Leader members: Kinney, ex-International Secretary of the Metal Polishers' Union and Business Agent of the Cleveland Local; Bracken, ex-National Secretary of the Lathers' Union of Columbus and Secretary when elected; and Cannon, of the Int'l Cigarmakers' Union of Columbus.—Parenthetically, it is of no slight interest here to note that, when, in 1889, a corrupt conspiracy now well known in the annals of the American Labor Movement as the "Kangaroo Conspiracy," broke out against the Socialist Movement and an attempt being made by the Cleveland wing of the conspirators to pack a certain meeting of the Cleveland Section of the Socialist Labor Party, so as to cause the Section to Kangaroo, the above named J. J. Kinney was on deck; paid up two years' back dues; and tho' vainly, yet strenuously sought to scuttle the Section!—Other devices, looking to the placing of the workers in a helpless hole during strikes are "Tramp Law," so-called, whereby a workingman on strike can be adjudged a "tramp" and sent to work in the identical factory against which he struck; "Military Code" vesting the Courts with power to call out the militia; etc.; etc. Such conspiracies against the Working Class have been enacted into law in this State of New York, and they received the support of Prince of the Int'l Cigarmakers' Union, and Maher of the Cabdrivers' Union, both members of the Legislature. (Hisses.)

John Burns, Labor Leader in the British Parliament, when the miners were shot down by the troops in 1883, and the Liberal Home Secretary Asquith "took upon himself the responsibility for the act,"—John Burns upheld the hand of Mr. Asquith. (Hisses.)

Dave C. Coates, President of the State Federation of Labor of Colorado, as Lieutenant Governor of that State remains silent at the periodical clubbings and shootings of workingmen in his State, and by his conduct accen-

tuates the meaning of his taking the stamp for Charles S. Thomas for Governor, who, in 1898, was rewarded by the Colorado capitalists with the nomination for that office in return for his denunciation of the miners of the Bull Hill district as "thugs and incendiaries." (Hisses.)

In New York, the Sam Prince and William Maher, already mentioned, and before them Williams of the Carpenters' Union sat quietly in their seats in the Legislature while Governors Flower, Morton and the present incumbent Odell, successively hurled the militia of the State against the railway workers in Buffalo, Brooklyn and Albany, on strike to enforce the ten-hour law, and in support of the capitalists who were violating the law. Vested as they were with the power to move the impeachment of these law-breaking Magistrates, the silence of that batch of Labor Leaders was an emphatic expression of approval. Nor should it escape us in this connection that, fresh upon Gov. Flower's conduct, and the applause bestowed upon him by his supporter and fellow-Democrat, Jacob Cantor, this Cantor becoming a candidate for the Senate, he was pronounced a "friend of Labor" and he who said what is not true, by another Labor Leader, Samuel Gompers. (Loud hisses.)

In St. Paul, Minn., one B. F. Morgan, a member of Lodge 31 of the Switchmen's Union, enjoys a place on the police force of the city, and despite or is it, perhaps, because of this double capacity, appears as a delegate at the recent Milwaukee, Wis., national convention of his trade. What virtues qualified Labor Leader for selection as policeman by the capitalist government of St. Paul, you may judge. You may also judge what influences secured his election to the convention, and what his mission there was. (Loud applause.)

In Detroit, Mich., one C. P. Collins had earned his spurs with the Capitalist Class for shooting down the city employees at Connors Creek. Wishing, after that to run for Sheriff, and his capitalist backers fearing that his Connors Creek record would militate against him with the workingmen voters, his backers hired Henry Eickoff of the Detroit Polishers' Union to impart to Collins a "Labor favor." Collins was elected, and his capitalist backers rewarded Eickoff with the office of Factory Inspector. (Hisses.)

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True enough, the character of that safety differs markedly from that which the Plebs Leader needed, aimed at and got. Theoretical political equality in Capitalist Society, especially in a capitalist republic, eliminates the political issues that arose in patrician Rome. To-day, the only question among the elements, that accept the existing Social System, is economic. And that question is considered solved by the folks of the "practical" brigade when a "living" is secured, that is to say, when IMMUNITY IS GAINED FROM WORK AS A WAGE-SLAVE. Obviously, the landing on the "stair of safety" with the Labor Leader is far below what it necessarily had to be with the Plebs Leader; with the Labor Leader the landing is brought down to the level of the "Bribe" (Loud applause). The lowering of the character of the "safety" with which the Labor Leader is satisfied, quite in keeping with the lowering motility of capitalist atmosphere, does not affect the essence of the Labor Leader's exploit, nor the nature of its effect. That he can secure such safety; that he is enveloped in a popular delusion which enables him to secure such safety, and that imparts direction to would-be imitators; finally, that bundle of ignorance, perverseness and corruption as he is, he succeeds in his double game of double dealing,—that is the important fact, and that fact marks the Labor Leader of to-day, just as the Plebs Leader of old, a masked position, a strategic post and force, that buttresses Capitalism, and the very quality of which can not but operate demoralizingly, disastrously upon the Working Class (Prolonged applause).

But we are past the point of "expecting," "supposing" and "speculating" upon the subject. Hanna's imitation, premature tho' it is, of Camillus' Temple to the Goddess of Concord removes all conjecture. Along with twenty-four active limbs of Capitalism, we find in the niches of Hanna's Temple to the Goddess of "Industrial Peace" a choice collection of twelve Labor Leaders.—Samuel Gompers; John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers; Frank P. Sargent, Grand Master Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Theodore J. Shaffer, President Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; James Duncan, General Secretary Granite Cutters; Daniel J. Keefe, President Longshoremen's Association; James O'Connell, President International Association of Machinists; Martin Fox, President Iron Molders; James Lynch, President International Typographical Union; Edward E. Clark, Grand Chief Order of Railway Conductors; Harry White, General Secretary United Garment Workers; and W. Macarthur, Editor "Coast Seaman's Journal," each of whom, without exception, prates of "Harmony between Employer and Employee." In other words, each of whom upholds the Capitalist system of society. This should be warning enough.

In Silver Bow County, Mont., Sam Johnson, the Secretary of the Mill Smelters' Union, is Coroner, and Peter Breen, of the Miners' Union, is County Attorney. "Accidents," by which miners and smelters are injured for life or killed, due entirely to capitalist reckless methods, are matters of daily occurrence in the County. Johnson has been in office now 17 months. Aided by Breen, not one,—aye, not one—case has been prosecuted: they are all hushed up. (Hisses.)

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In Silver Bow County, Mont., Sam Johnson, the Secretary of the Mill Smelters'

THE LOCKWOODS.

Members Of The "Socialist Party" Who Have Schemes "Into Em" that Are Worthy of Their Friend Wayland who Runs the "Great Storm Center of the Coming Revolution."

G. H. Lockwood, Secretary of the Socialist party of Minnesota, likes to travel, and he likes to travel in style. Some time ago he issued a circular in which he stated that of all the methods of reaching the people, the automobile method was the best. "The people will not come to us, let us go to them, let us go in my automobile which you are to purchase."

Mr. Lockwood went on to tell how he would score into the multitude with his automobile, and how he would hold them while he sang and gave a chalk talk. We must combine amusement with instruction in order to hold a crowd, said the astute Mr. Lockwood.

In the circular Mr. Lockwood had an elaborate plan, showing how his automobile could be procured for him. To quote:

"The first Socialist Automobile Lecture Wagon is to be built with funds donated by friends of the cause of socialism and is always to remain the property of the cause—held in trust by a provisional board of five directors—Prof. Geo. D. Herron, J. A. Wayland, Dr. B. H. Enloe, Rev. Charles H. Vail, and Z. Roberts—said board to hold for one year, when the subscribers to the fund, through the Init. and Referendum, are to elect its successor."

"Recognizing the desirability of unity of action and purpose among socialists who now constitute the members of various socialist organizations, and looking forward to a time when unity will be accomplished and all socialists, worthy of the name, will march in one solid phalanx against our common enemy, the capitalistic system of exploitation, it shall be the duty of the operators to assist in the consummation of this much desired end."

"That further estrangement and bitterness may not be engendered, making reconciliation more difficult, they shall take no part in any contention between local bodies of socialists, but 'hew to the line' on the principles of International Socialism."

"Logic would prove, however, as in capitalistic evolution, that the greater organization will finally absorb the lesser ones—hence, other things being equal, the operators shall assist the stronger organization having for its purpose the public ownership of the means of production and distribution. This organization is to-day the S. D. P."

"The operators are to maintain a friendly attitude towards trades unions, but to stand firm for the abolition, not the 'patching up' of the wage system."

"The operators shall receive no remuneration for their services, other than what they can make out of the sale of literature, commissions on subscriptions, voluntary donations and regular commissions as organizers, etc. Should such receipts at any time amount to over twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) per month above running expenses, the surplus is to be given to the cause, as ordered by the board."

"The machine shall also be used as a means of distributing free literature donated by comrades for the purpose."

"The machine shall be constructed according to plans and specifications furnished by G. H. Lockwood."

"The machine is to be operated by Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Lockwood, health, etc., permitting, as long as they do not violate the terms of this agreement and are doing good work for the cause."

"Complaints against them, if any, shall be sent in writing, with signature of writer attached, to the board of directors, and the Lockwoods be given an opportunity to see and answer same before any action is taken by said board."

"The Lockwoods, as long as they do not violate this agreement, shall be permitted to arrange their programmes as their experience proves will bring the best results."

"In case the Lockwoods, for any reason, cannot run the machine, the board of directors shall have power to choose some suitable person or persons to take their place."

"The operators shall work in such territory as they and the board of directors consider most desirable. GOOD ROADS always to be taken into consideration."

"The operators are not to be held accountable for the repair of any damage to the machine, not directly the result of carelessness on their part in the operation or care of same."

"All subscribers to the Automobile Fund shall constitute the membership of the Automobile Propaganda Club and shall be entitled to one vote."

"Each member of the club will be entitled to receive the monthly report of the operators, which, unless intended only for the members, for convenience, and to save expense, will be sent by the board of directors to be published in one or more of our Socialist papers, said paper or papers to be chosen by the board."

"NOTE.—The above shall not be construed as a discrimination between any of the socialist papers."

"(Remember, Wayland, of 'Appeal to Reason' fame, is in the scheme.)"

"Prof. George D. Herron shall act as president and J. A. Wayland as secretary-treasurer until such time as the board can organize itself and elect its own officers."

"All money paid on the fund shall be sent to the secretary-treasurer, J. A. Wayland, who will receipt for same, and when the fund is completed, the list of contributors will be published in the 'Appeal to Reason.'

"NOTE.—All pledges are to be sent to the Lockwoods, that no time may be lost in completing the fund."

"In order to make this plan a success, it will take the undivided attention of some one who can spend his time and energy in pushing it to a finish. Who can do this better than the originator, G. H. Lockwood, who hereby appoints himself organizer to serve as such until the machine is finished."

"In order that the Lockwoods may personally present this plan to comrades."

hold Automobile meetings, etc., also supervise, if necessary, the construction of the machine, the board of directors are hereby empowered to pay such bills of actual expense, railroad fare, printing, stationery, etc., incurred by them, as the board shall consider just and reasonable, the Lockwoods to give their time and energy free."

"In the meantime I will probably take charge of one of the state wagons (horses) now being built in Minneapolis and Fargo."

G. H. L."

TWO PAGES FROM ROMAN HISTORY.

(Continued from page 2)

fatalism in our councils. The Socialist Republic is no predestined inevitable development. The Socialist Republic depends, not upon material conditions only; it depends upon these,—plus clearness of vision to assist the evolutionary process.

Nor was the agency of the intellect needed at any previous stage of social evolution in the Class Struggle to the extent that it is needed at this, the culminating one of all.

Is the revolutionary class of this Age, living under ripened conditions to avail itself of its opportunity and fulfill its historic mission? Or is the revolutionary spark of our Age to be smothered and banked up till, as in the Rome of old, it leap from the furnace, a weapon of national suicide? In sight of the invasion of the Philippine Islands and the horrors that are coming to light, is there any to deny the question is a burning one?

The answer depends, to-day, not upon a knowledge of scientific Socialist economics and sociology alone. It depends upon that, hand in hand with that, upon an accurate knowledge of the strategic features of the field. Nor is there a strategic post, that the Socialist or Labor Movement should keep its weather eye more firmly on, and take more energetic measures against, than the Labor Leader.

As the Plebe Leader of old was a strategic post of peculiar strength for the patriciate and of mischief for the proletariate, so is the Labor Leader of to-day nothing but a masked battery from behind which the Capitalist Class can encompass what it could not without—the work of enslaving and slowly degrading the Working Class, and, along with that, the work of devastating and ruining the country. (Great applause.)

TREASURER WOOD EXPLAINS.

Tells Woolen Trust Stockholders Not to be Alarmed,

Treasurer Wood, of the American Woolen Company is evidently not reclining on a bed of roses just at present.

Yesterday he undertook to calm the fears of the trust stockholders. Wood says: "While the strike in the mills of the American Woolen Co. is to be deplored, the very word 'strike' is apt to create apprehension in the minds of stockholders. Of course strikes must necessarily affect production, delay delivery of goods and in this way reduce earning capacity for the time being, but in the case of the American Woolen Co. the strike in the Providence mills was not without its compensation.

"Just prior to the strike we had a surplus of loom capacity and were greatly in need of yarn, so that the strike of the weavers has enabled us to push its manufacture. Fully nine-tenths of the

year has elapsed, and evidently the willing missionary has not been sent, and Wayland didn't get that advertising. Another circular has been issued by Lockwood. This time he is not so much concerned about the automobile, what he wants is a house. Wayland is "giving away" "homes" for subscriptions to the "Appeal to Nonsense." That is, if you get a million subscribers, more or less. Lockwood evidently wants to get in on the graft. This latest circular has no endorsements, but no doubt Berkley Wayland is willing, so long as he profits by the scheme.

Here is the latest Lockwood circular:

"Minneapolis, Minn., April 3, 1902.

"Dear Comrades—

"I come to you with a somewhat unusual request. You may or may not be aware of the fact that for the past seven years my time has been entirely devoted to the cause of Socialism at considerable personal sacrifice, which, however, I do not regret, considering it rather a privilege to be able to work for so noble a cause.

"Four years ago I secured a companion for life's journey who has stood faithfully by my side through the many hardships of a 'socialist agitator's' life. We have never dreamed of such a thing as having a home for ourselves where we could retire for a rest occasionally or in case of illness, until Wayland put up the Girard property as a premium.

"As we expect to locate at Girard next winter we naturally thought it would be nice if we could win the place and the possibility of it has prompted me to write this letter to our friends asking their assistance in the matter.

"I have been so busy working for Socialism that I have not stopped to think that we are still surrounded by 'capitalistic society,' and if anything should happen to me, my wife would be left without a penny or even funds to bury me. It is for her sake that I hope to secure this home, and earnestly request you, dear comrade, to assist me in the undertaking.

"If we win, this home will be the property of Mrs. L. L. and while the Lockwoods occupy it the laststring will always be out.

"Another thing we have in view, to make this the headquarters for the automobile propaganda, as we will need some place to store the outfit for the winter, and some headquarters from which to do business, and it looks like Girard is apt to be the great storm centre of the coming revolution.

"If you desire to help us in this contest, send us your subscription and get as many of your friends to sign the blank as you can; the instructions are that each subscriber must sign his own name and pay his own money for the paper; send the money and sub. to us, not to the 'Appeal.' (The subscription price is only 25 cts. per year.)

"Yours fraternally,
G. H. LOCKWOOD,
125 Nicollet Ave.,
State Soc., Minneapolis S. P.

NOTE.—To those interested in the automobile, will say that we have not yet

ordered the machine because we have not felt satisfied with any we have investigated; most of them are still in the experimental stage, and we do not wish to spend the money the comrades have contributed for an "experiment." I attended the recent Automobile Show in Chicago and made a personal investigation of all the machines there. We are constantly on the lookout, and as soon as we find a machine that will do the business, the order will be given.

"In the meantime I will probably take charge of one of the state wagons (horses) now being built in Minneapolis and Fargo."

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1888.	2,068
In 1892.	21,157
In 1896.	30,564
In 1900.	34,191



When the laborer co-operates systematically with others, he strips off the外壳 of his individualism and develops the capabilities of his species.

ROTEN PROPS OF THE REPUBLICANS.

At the opening of the Indiana State Convention of the Republican party, on the 23d instant, the United States Senator for that State, Albert J. Beveridge, made a speech that the imperialist papers pronounced "sublime," "eloquent," "convincing," and which they reproduce very much in full. The speech resolves itself into the setting up of a number of props to uphold the Republican party ship. Even a cursory examination proves each prop to be worm-eaten. One may serve as a sample of the rest, all being upon the parasitical condition of the workingmen, thanks to the Trust-ridden Republican party.

After asserting in the vaguest of vague language known to "eloquence" that the wages, etc., of the workingmen was rising and their employment was steady, the Senator capped the climax of his assertions with the statement:

"In savings banks alone American workmen have on deposit to-day over \$2,500,000,000—more than enough ready cash to buy out any ten of the greatest corporations of the world." (Prolonged and deafening applause.)

This statement is false, and the very statistical sources from which Senator Beveridge took his \$2,500,000,000 figures refute him.

Take Senator Beveridge's own State of Indiana. What are the facts there?

Let—On the very page of the report of the Treasury Department from which Senator Beveridge picked out the grand total of deposits, which he mentions, appears an entry for Indiana, showing that the number of savings bank depositors there is 22,354. Stick a pin there.

On the third page of Census Bulletin No. 143, issued Feb. 24, 1902, on the manufactures of Indiana, appears an entry showing that the total number of wage earners engaged in that State in manufacturing and mechanical industries is 185,056. Put a railroad spike there.

Now combine the two entries, and what transpires?

It transpires that in Senator Beveridge's own State there are 133,602 more wage earners in those departments alone than there are depositors. It transpires that the number of depositors in the savings banks of Indiana is nearly seven times smaller than the number of wage earners engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries. In other words, even if every one of the 22,354 depositors be a wage earner (a fact notoriously preposterous), seven times as many workingmen in Indiana have got not ONE CENT ON DEPOSIT. That much for the share of the overwhelming majority of the Indiana contingent of wage earners in the power to "buy out" any ten of the greatest corporations of the world! That much for their well-being, measured by the savings bank deposit gauge, set up by Senator Beveridge.

But the case is even worse. The Census Bulletin reports 5,321,087 wage earners engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries in the country, while the total number of depositors in savings banks is 6,358,723. In other words, there is an excess of 1,037,636 depositors over wage earners. And what does that mean? It means:

Let—That fully one-sixth of the grand total of deposits, that Senator Beveridge jauntily credits to the wage earners don't belong to them at all; consequently their capacity to "buy out" any ten of the greatest corporations of the world" must be reduced by one-sixth of that grand total; and

2d—We have seen that of the 133,602 wage earners of Indiana, fully 123,602 must be excluded from the category of depositors. Those 123,602 wage earners, out in the cold, are included in the

5,321,087 wage workers of the land. It follows that those 123,602 would have to be deducted from 5,321,087 possible depositors; and it follows from that that the excess of depositors over wage earners is still larger than 1,037,636. Indiana alone raises the excess to 1,171,237.

Moreover, seeing that the combined Census Bulletin figures and the report on Savings Banks show a large number of States to be afflicted like Indiana, with more wage earners than depositors, it follows inevitably that the excess of depositors over wage earners is huge; and consequently that, even if the whole number not in excess of depositors consisted entirely of wage-earners, (that preposterous supposition), the bulk of the deposits belong, not to the wage earners, but to other people;—and down crumbles Senator Beveridge's rotten prop about the American workingman's capacity to "buy out" any ten of the greatest corporations in the world."

Is Senator Beveridge aware of these facts and figures, or is he not? If he is, his juggling with figures is disreputable. If he is not, what reliance can one put upon a set of men, among whom a Beveridge is a luminary?

AND YET A BATCH OF "DAILY PEOPLE LIES."

Hot upon the heels of the revelations of Kangaroo Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" party political corruption in Webster, Mass., comes a fresh batch of evidence of that concern's scabby political record. This time it is from Precinct I of the town of Abington, also in Massachusetts.

Before us lies the specimen ballot for that precinct for the late municipal election, duly authenticated by the signature of the town clerk, Daniel R. Coughlan. On that document appear the following candidates and combinations of parties:

Charles H. Bickford, for Park Commissioner, on the ballot of the "Socialist" party and of the "Citizens."

Frank C. Bates, for constable, on the ballot of the "Citizens" and of the "Socialist" party.

Apart from the turpitude implied in a party, that claiming to aim at the abolition of class rule, indulges in the log rolling with the capitalist interests that is indicated in "Socialist" and "Citizens" and then "Citizens" and "Socialists"; apart from the turpitude implied in a party that claims that all others are in the interest of the Capitalist Class, helps to create political confusion by deals with the capitalist elements that seek to conceal their identity behind the mask of "Citizens";—apart from all that, a further degeneracy is noticed in this Social Democracy pack: it has degenerated from the wholesale baseness of Morris Eichmann.

Morris Eichmann was the first Kangaroo who set the pace to his fellow usurpers, and he did so upon a wholesale scale. He fused, not with one or two capitalist parties only, backed by this Kraft-Pancake organization of political scabs, he fused with all the capitalist parties in sight. He appeared simultaneously as the "Daily People," on the subject demonstrated documentary—upon the Social Democratic, alias "Socialist" ticket, the Republican ticket, the Democratic ticket and the "Citizens" ticket. He went it "whole hog." In for corruption, why go in on homeopathic doses? He went in on the broadest allopathic scale. Being intent on "getting there," and holding to the tenets more recently promulgated by the Social Democratic Michigan, who declared "all roads lead to Socialism," Kraft-Pancake Eichmann took all the roads. There is something refreshing in bold highway robbery, and something indicating degeneracy in the sneak thief. The recent evidences of Kangaroos show a decided degeneracy when compared with the superb Eichmann standard. They are fusing with only one set of capitalists at a time: either with Republicans only, or with Democrats only, or with "Citizens" only. Besides remaining scabby corruptives, they have become degenerates.

[N. B.—The above-named document is in this office for inspection. The English Poodle of the "Volkszeitung" is free again to use the information here imparted, as it did in the Webster case. All the reader are we to consent thereto, seeing that the "Volkszeitung" itself prefers to keep its own immediate dupes in ignorance.]

THE "WATER CURE" AND OTHERS.

The atrocities of "civilized" warfare are daily provoking fresh outbursts of horror, despite the callousness which their frequency has engendered. One day a Russian battalion fills a river with the bodies of killed and wounded Chinese; the next the British use defenseless Boer women and children as shields in attacking; and now comes the news of the iniquitous "water cure" administered to helpless Filipinos by the American soldiers.

Everyone of these savage acts has in turn elicited the unsparing criticism of all the nations, especially those involved. They have also awakened the denunciations of the party out of power against the party in; as in this country, where the Democrats have denounced

the Republicans as the incarnation of all that is bloody and revolting.

Considering that every one of these heinous offenses against decency and humanity, are directly the outcome of principles avowed and held sacred by modern "civilization," these international and party criticisms would be indeed laughable were they not so tragic. When practically all nations and parties are tarred with the same stick, a "holler than thou" attitude when assumed by any of them, becomes the acme of conscious or unconscious hypocrisy, only worthy of derision and laughter.

Modern society contends that if the race is to progress there must be broadly speaking two classes: one, very small numerically, that owns and controls the land, the capital and the machinery used in wealth production and distribution, and lives by exploiting the other, the greater part of the population; that is without land, capital and the machinery, etc., etc.; and that in order to live must consent to be exploited.

The profit, the superabundance of wealth, arising from such an arrangement, to this small class, is held to be a necessary incentive to the advancement of the race. Without it, we are told, men would not seek to emulate each other, and all would be on a dead level, a theory which the early communistic development of the race flatly refutes.

This profit, this superabundance of wealth, leads to an accumulation of goods, an overproduction, in all modern countries. The home market is glutted foreign markets become a necessity. Territorial expansion, commercial wars for the capture and subjugation of present and prospective customers, are consciously advocated, as a relief to the situation; while the doctrine that weak nations are the legitimate prey of strong ones—to be subdued or exterminated as conditions require—is unblushingly promulgated and practised by monarchist and republican alike.

What can one expect of a society actuated, by such principles—anything less or more beautiful than the brutal excesses of modern warfare? When it is held that society cannot progress without exploitation, war and extermination, why stand aghast, if you believe this to be true, at its logical results—river full of dead and wounded Chinese; the use of defenseless Boer women and children as shields for the British; or the administration of the "water cure" to the Filipinos by Americans?

The modern strong man has no scruples, no Christ-like sweat of blood for the sacrifices that must be endured—he accepts with Napoleonic stolidity the logical outcome of a policy based on and advanced by brutality. This is "yellow journalism" applied to the business of an "old" conservative, and highly respected" book and magazine publishing house; Harper and Brothers, shortly to be published. Then this old, coker, etc., house promptly announces that the book is "Bettie" than Robert E. Lee," by the same unblushing author. It may be, and it is isn't much if it is. "Robert E. Lee" was one of the books over which foos gaped, but looked wise, and wise men gaped and looked foolish. It was a big seller, and that is what Harper's hope and mean, and in meaning it places themselves completely in line with the most saffron of the yellow journals. "The Tribune" at its very yellowest could not touch this.

Senator Money assaulted a conductor and Senator Clark was arrested for speeding his automobile. Both the gentlemen, as is well known, are engaged in the pastime of placing laws upon the statute books. It never occurs to either of them that it would be well to obey the laws already there.

There can be but one remedy for this abnormal condition. Society must abandon its fundamental principle of class-exploitation. It must make the land, the capital and the machinery used in wealth production and distribution social property, democratically organized and administered. Use will then take the place of profit and the excesses of production will disappear, while the race, enjoying a greater wealth and comfort will progress proportionately more rapidly, just as the capitalists of a nation enjoying great wealth progresses to-day with greater rapidity than do those of a nation of lesser wealth.

With the excess of production gone, the necessity of territorial expansion, commercial wars and national extermination, with their bloody and increasing repetitions will go also.

Evolution points the way to this end. It is leading up to it. It is the goal, the only goal worth striving for, especially for the working class: the class that is exploited and robbed by the capitalist class.

BOUNCE HIM!

The Pittsburgh, Pa., "Observer," is an organ of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy. Its columns are devoted to the interests of that body, at least such is the presumption. If the presumption is right, then the Hierarchy in question had better bounce the Editor in charge. They can do so none too quick. If he is allowed to continue, their interests will look like the proverbial hen that went through a Kansas cyclone.

Model beer-shops are to be instituted in this city. They are to be built on the plan of Earl Grey's English joints, and are to snatch the snatches from drunkards' graves. About the only really model beer shop or hall possible is one that serves an uncarbonated, unadulterated, palatable combination of malt and hops, not too cold, and in sufficient quantities for five cents to make the hot weather bearable. Bad goods sold under a "reform" plan add insult to injury. But there is probably money in it.

Attorney-General Knox has been tearing around madly in search of the Beef Trust, but the Trust goes on blissfully ignorant of the fact that there is a fox at its heels. It even seems to feel better since Knox got his cleaver out, as it has sent prices up five cents a pound retail. Knox believes that it is possible for him to prosecute someone under the Sherman Anti-trust law. He would be willing

Roman Catholics and homicidal Anarchists,—facts not at all to the interest of the "Hierarchy," and which a discreet Editor would not have stirred up.

Proceeding along such tactful lines, the Editor of the "Observer" now burns his fingers—and, along with them, those of his "Hierarchy" on the Belgium troubles.

The public press has of late been full of articles on those troubles. The sensational headlines over them has secured their being read. In this way the public has become pretty well informed upon the fact that the masses of Belgium are clamoring for the ballot, and that the power that resists the demand should go up several degrees at the reports from the Philippines. We have just won two decisive victories, and bagged three or more generals. Such doings in a war that has been over for nearly a year is marvelous for a country as young as this great, glorious and free U. S. A. But then, though we are young, we are progressive.

At the meeting of the Social Science Association at Washington, it was suggested that the best method of indemnification for workers who are injured in their employment would be to have a fund made up of a per centage of the wages of the worker, a like sum from the employer, and a contribution from the state. This, while having the worker pay his own pension, is away ahead of it. It makes the worker practically pay for the privilege of working, and also makes him pay for the privilege of being hurt. It is up to the Civic Federation to incorporate this as one of its demands.

He says that nobody should be deceived by the demand for unrestricted suffrage in Belgium, and he proceeds to explain why: "behind that demand are others that will lead to the overthrow of the State, the church and the home." In other words, because the Belgian workers have secret hankings for certain "very bad things," therefore their demands for a certain other and very good thing, the ballot, should be, and is rightly denied by the Clerical party. The reasoning of the Editor of the "Observer" may also impress that the ballot itself is a very bad thing and should be put on the "Index Expurgatorius," along with the American Public School System.

Bounce him, gentlemen of the Hierarchy! That Editor is an "enfant terrible" in your household. He'll yet give you dead away!

Carnegie says that he will not build a hospital for Pittsburg workingmen. His reason for this is that he believes that that should be the duty of the employer. Carnegie killed many a man in his works in the olden days, and he doubtless knows how much necessity there is for a hospital.

It has just been discovered that the poor whites in the south are in as much need of education as are the negroes. Our wisdom is increasing, and sometime we shall discover that the ignorance of both black and white is founded upon the same conditions, and that the only way to end it is to abolish the conditions.

This is "yellow journalism" applied to the business of an "old" conservative, and highly respected" book and magazine publishing house; Harper and Brothers, shortly to be published. Then this old, coker, etc., house promptly announces that the book is "Bettie" than Robert E. Lee," by the same unblushing author. It may be, and it is isn't much if it is. "Robert E. Lee" was one of the books over which foos gaped, but looked wise, and wise men gaped and looked foolish. It was a big seller, and that is what Harper's hope and mean, and in meaning it places themselves completely in line with the most saffron of the yellow journals. "The Tribune" at its very yellowest could not touch this.

The "Sun" is angry at the injustice of the San Francisco car strike which has forced many young girls to walk many miles to and from their work. What are young girls working for, and how does it happen that they must go miles, on foot or in cars, to their work? "The Sun" defends the system that makes them.

THE "WATER CURE" AND OTHERS.

The arid lands of the west are not nearly as extensive as the arid pocket books of the same region. The persons behind the various reclamation schemes had apparently not discouraged them in the least, as they still hang around the lobbies with as much persistence and as much vigor as ever. There is plenty of unused available land in the country, but that is too easy. What is needed is something that will result in the expenditure of a vast amount of money, and all this money will be handled by those who are now pushing the plan. But Congress has enough hungry mouths to feed, and the irrigationists will be forced to come with better credentials and more cash before they will be heard.

"How to beat the beef trust?"—eat bananas, answers the Vegetarian Society. But this is simply changing one trust for another. The United States Fruit Co., (the Banana Trust) has the importation of that fruit under monopolistic control. It has a fine fleet of coastwise steamers to which it is adding extensively and continuously.

There is one way to beat all trusts and that is to socialize them.

Mr. Harry White, of the Garment Workers, has ordered Mr. Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, to choose his weapons. The trouble, according to Truthful Harry, is that Gompers has been forming seabulous in the cloddings trade. This is a trick at which both the gentlemen are adepts. The only time that there is any discussion is when one intrudes in the field of the other.

Model beer-shops are to be instituted in this city. They are to be built on the plan of Earl Grey's English joints, and are to snatch the snatches from drunkards' graves. About the only really model beer shop or hall possible is one that serves an uncarbonated, unadulterated, palatable combination of malt and hops, not too cold, and in sufficient quantities for five cents to make the hot weather bearable. Bad goods sold under a "reform" plan add insult to injury. But there is probably money in it.

Peekskill, April 25.—The Kangaroo mass meeting held here on the 23d, with a freakish Spring that sprang from California as lecturer, was a great success. About twenty million and eight o'clock there were seven persons on the platform. Two then dropped in later. The Spring gave them their money's worth. For an hour and a half he shouted at the top of his voice. The mass meeting was held in a hall that holds 250 people and is the headquarters of the Knights of Columbus, where the Kangaroo is secretary. This is where they won a great victory last March and polled a big vote. A more dejected bunch of Kangaroos is hard to find.

do a lot of prosecuting, only there is nobody patriotic enough to step forward and be prosecuted. That is the worst of the trusts; they never seem to know that someone is after them.

Our national pride and gratification should go up several degrees at the reports from the Philippines. We have just won two decisive victories, and bagged three or more generals. Such doings in a war that has been over for nearly a year is marvelous for a country as young as this great, glorious and free U. S. A. But then, though we are young, we are progressive.

At the meeting

CORRESPONDENCE.

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

As to the S. T. & L. A.

First—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. on the subject of the economic organization of Labor? Should it hold such organizations to be needed, or to be wholly needless?

Second—What is the present attitude of the S. L. P. towards the pure and simple trades organization?

Third—What should be the attitude of the S. L. P. towards pure and simple organizations?

Fourth—Does the present attitude of the S. L. P. need the S. T. & L. A. to expose and overthrow the pure and simple organizations?

Fifth—Does the connection of the S. L. P. with the S. T. & L. A. strengthen or weaken the Socialist Movement, and in what way?

[The Roman figure over each letter indicates the numerical order in which the letter was received since the debate started under the Curran system. The Curran letter inaugurating that system is numbered Letter 1.]

XXVI.

As one who is interested in the emancipation of the working class, from the slavery of capitalism, I have watched with interest the discussion which has gone on, "as to the S. T. & L. A." and now contribute my views on the subject.

QUESTION ONE—I would say that the S. L. P. should hold such organizations to be needed.

REASONS.—Experience proves that the economic organization of labor, can be used as a means to aid the working class in its battles with the capitalist class. It does not matter how much those who are opposed to economic organization, the S. T. & L. A. included, may assert to the contrary, the fact remains that a powerful economic organization built on Socialist lines, and dominated by Socialist thought, can be used by the working class, to render the conditions in the mill, mine and shop more tolerable than would otherwise obtain.

Now comrades I would recall to your minds, those of you who are opposed to economic organization—that capitalist development has not as yet, reached the trust point in all industries, and even though it had, the Socialist trade union could be used as a powerful lever in the waging of the class war inside the shop. Then again let me say to those who refuse to see, or don't know the facts, that there are other ways that an economic organization can be of use in the striking the fetters from the working class.

No one who is at all conversant with the conditions as they exist to-day, will attempt to deny that the Labor Fakirs are valuable to the capitalist class only, because of the existence of their various "Yuneyuns," and the use which is made of these by the "Labor Lieutenants." As this system develops, and conditions in the mill, mine and shop grow harder for the working class union, or no union, the workers will know they must revolt.

As a result the capitalist class, will try to stifle, to run in to the earth, such attempts as the workers may make to improve their condition. Hence, the capitalist class must employ such devices as the "Civic Federation," and the "Labor Lieutenants" must be used while he controls or has a "Yuneyun," and he will have the "Yuneyun," while this system of wage slavery exists, or until we have set up a bourgeoisie union of sufficient strength, which cannot be used against the working class, as was recently instances when the "Civic Federation" attempted to get control of the alliance strike of Textile workers at Providence through Korkorowski, otherwise known as Harry White.

From all the facts, based on more than twenty years experience in the trade unions, Pure and Simple and alliance, as a member of the S. L. P. I unhesitatingly say by all means. Yes! the economic organization is needed. Needed to hold the great rank and file or wage slaves who work in the shops, mines and mills of the nation instead of the clerks etc., as Comrade Caulfield and others seem to think, in line until the S. L. P. can reach them with its gospel of emancipation and ultimate redemption. Instead of leaving them in the hands of the "Labor Lieutenants," which means in the grasp of the capitalist class.

QUESTION TWO—I answer: The attitude of the S. L. P. is what must be. One of uncompromising hostility to the Labor Fakirs, and the Pure and Simple unions throughout. This attitude must be kept up. We must add to it, and say to our members in the near future you shall not be members of a Pure and Simple Trade Union. If you are you cannot be members of the S. L. P.

QUESTION THREE.—In my judgment the attitude of the S. L. P. towards the Pure and Simple Union should be one of hostility. Perhaps this won't please some of the comrades who have written on this subject, and who want to let the Fakirs alone, because "the unions grow in numbers, and strength," and the Fakirs are more numerous, while we fight on. But it is true nevertheless. Our attitude must be dictated by the conditions, and the conditions are that the "Labor Lieutenant" is the product of a cause, and the cause, is the Pure and Simple Union, now generally used to keep the working class in line for capitalist exploitation. It therefore follows that as the Pure and Simple form of organization with its "no politics in the union," with its "Capitalist and Labor are Brothers," etc., must be smashed even though the Brotherhood of Carpenters

and Joiners have a few more dollars in their treasury for P. J. McGuire to wax fat on. Even though every one of these unions, Pure and Simple, may grow strong apparently, we must do our duty. Knowing them to be instruments in the hands of the enemy we must do our best to put them out of business, to smash them, even though we go to the extreme resorted to by the German Socialists, when they took clubs and broke up the Hirsch-Dunkler affair in the Fatherland a generation ago.

Incessant warfare on the part of the S. L. P. towards the Pure and Simple organization must be our attitude, and it should be. We must fight that style of unionism as we fight the Republican and Democratic parties, and for the same reason. Because it is against the true interest of the working class. No honorable workingman, least of all a member of the S. L. P. can for a moment think of letting the Republican, Democratic, or other capitalist political party alone, even though such party does "grow in numbers and financial strength." Even though Mark Hanna, et als wax fat, we, the S. L. P. must fight, and fight harder as time goes on. For the same reason that we fight the capitalist Leader, Hanna, together with his capitalist party, so must we fight his "Labor Lieutenants" Sargent, Mitchell and Gompers, in short, all of them, and in order to fight them, we must destroy their stock in trade, the economic organizations which they have built up, and maintain, and use as means, in furthering their degradation of the working class. Our attitude must be, "Down with the Trade Unions, Pure and Simple, the breeding place of the Labor Fakirs!" The Pure and Simple Union is to-day the tool of capitalism. It stands in the way of our emancipation. Smash it!

The Socialist who refuses to become "Participate Criminals." The workingman who to-day runs for the Labor Fakir cannot be expected to stand and fight for his class when the great day has come, and the guns of Capitalism are trained on us, the Socialist Labor Party, and the other class.

QUESTION FOUR.—The answer to this question is partially covered up by the answers to the preceding ones. But it might be observed that it falls under the sense of most any one who knows anything at all about the working class or that part of it which toil in the mills and mines of the land, that some form of trade organization will continue to exist amongst them while the wage system remains. It is in the shop where the class struggle beats, and throbs the hardest. It is there that the work is done, which results in good, or evil for the working class. We need the S. T. & L. A. to reach these workers to aid them in the daily struggle which they must wage, to enlighten them, to prepare them for the S. L. P. Leave them in the hands of the Pure and Simple Unions or abandon them to Fate, which is the same, means that we, by our cowardice have assisted the capitalist class in putting off the day of our final deliverance. God forbid!

Events are hurriedly shaping themselves in America to-day. No one would have thought five years ago that the Labor Fakirs would have got so desperate as to join a "Civic Federation." What we need is a strong economic organization, a battering ram—to force out the Pure and Simple Unions, and organize the great rank and file of wage workers, in an honest working class organization where they can be taught the principles of sound organization, where we can rely on their support, instead of leaving them in the hands of the "Labor Lieutenants" to be used to flank the efforts of the S. L. P. As this system develops, and conditions in the mill, mine and shop grow harder for the working class union, or no union, the workers will know they must revolt.

As a result the capitalist class, will try to stifle, to run in to the earth, such attempts as the workers may make to improve their condition. Hence, the capitalist class must employ such devices as the "Civic Federation," and the "Labor Lieutenants" must be used while he controls or has a "Yuneyun," and he will have the "Yuneyun," while this system of wage slavery exists, or until we have set up a bourgeoisie union of sufficient strength, which cannot be used against the working class, as was recently instances when the "Civic Federation" attempted to get control of the alliance strike of Textile workers at Providence through Korkorowski, otherwise known as Harry White.

From all the facts, based on more than twenty years experience in the trade unions, Pure and Simple and alliance, as a member of the S. L. P. I unhesitatingly say by all means. Yes! the economic organization is needed. Needed to hold the great rank and file or wage slaves who work in the shops, mines and mills of the nation instead of the clerks etc., as Comrade Caulfield and others seem to think, in line until the S. L. P. can reach them with its gospel of emancipation and ultimate redemption. Instead of leaving them in the hands of the "Labor Lieutenants," which means in the grasp of the capitalist class.

QUESTION FIVE.—If the strength, or weakness of the Socialist Movement is determined by sound knowledge of its members then I say the connection of the S. T. & L. A. is a benefit to the S. L. P. But if a Movement is wanted where there will be a Mushroom Movement of "Me-too" Socialists, up to day and down to-morrow, the S. T. & L. A. is no benefit. There is no doubt in my mind but what if the S. L. P. was like the Debs, or the Kangaroo Movement; that so far as votes were concerned, it would be "Strong." But what does that "strength" amount to?

The strength that we are after is of a different kind, the kind that can be depended on, because it is built on the only foundation, on which alone a working class organization can hope to exist, correct knowledge and complete organization of our class. That kind of strength can be obtained, and is obtained from the S. T. & L. A. and we can get more of it if the S. L. P. members will take the time to carry into effect the trade union policy of the Party adopted at the last National Convention, and set up locals of the S. T. & L. A. amongst the working class, the members of the party becoming members of these locals, something which is not done to-day in the extent that it should be. If the party members throughout the land would give the alliance the attention it deserves, at least until it has had a fair trial with their assistance—and if then it is found wanting, it is time to drop the Alliance, but not before.

I have reasons which make me believe that there is too little work done by the party members for the Alliance, and when this apathy, inactivity, or laziness whichever it may be, fails to bring good results, then some one says: Get rid of the Alliance, it is no good.

The Alliance strengthens the party through the sound knowledge it imparts to the membership, and the working class generally. Knowledge which must be gained before the face of our class is turned towards the goal—the unconditional surrender of the tools of production by the capitalist class to the proletariat.

MICHAEL T. BERRY.

Haverhill, Mass.

XXVII.

As to the S. T. & L. A. allow me to say:

No. 1.—Although the final great battle for the Socialist Republic must be fought on the political field, the skirmishing

and preliminary engagements must, of a necessity, be waged on the economic field, because the tenets of Socialism, and the base upon which must rest the Socialist Republic, are the economic creation and distribution of the wealth production of the laboring class, not, as at present, for the benefit of the capitalist class, but by a laboring class for the commonweal of all wealth producers.

The old political parties fully appreciate the situation and cry "no politics in the labor unions," and by a purchase of the fake leaders of labor unions control the economic field on election day.

During the campaign of 1900, the Republican party battle cry was purely an economic one, there is no disputing the fact that the cry of "McKinley and prosperity," and "prosperity means a full dinner pail to the laboring class," gave the Republican party the victory on the political field.

The capitalist class has the laboring class organized on the economic field, in the pure and simple unions, officiated by their trusted lieutenants, the fakir labor leaders, and does it not show weakness and poor political generalship, upon the part of the Socialist Labor Party, to draw up the line of battle on the political field when the enemy is entrenched on the economic field with the bone and sinew that the Socialist Labor Party must have, the laboring class, with which to wage their battles and build their structure, the Socialist Republic?

Mark Hanna, as commander-in-chief of the Republican party political forces, knowing that his last great victory, on the political field was secured by first capturing the laboring class on the economic field, is now laying his plans for the campaign of 1904, by taking a hand "helping to settle the strike by arbitration," etc. Mark is "on to his job," and realizing that the fake battle cry of "prosperity" and "a full dinner pail" is likely to become faded out before the next campaign opens, is standing in with the pure and simple unions, and will have another slogan with which to arm his fake labor leaders. Mark and his side-camps in the Republican party control the political field through their appeals to the economic instincts of the members of the pure and simple unions, and the capitalist class will hold the fort as long as they are permitted to have undisputed sway on the economic field.

Give the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance the membership of the pure and simple unions and the world will be successfully revolutionized in a decade, but the Socialist Labor Party is not going to control the political field through their appeals to the economic instincts of the members of the pure and simple unions, and the capitalist class will hold the fort not by a "full report of the Conference emanated from the 'impossibilities,'" and was opposed by the "government."

At the close of the Conference Comrade Matheson moved that any branch or any member, accused of anything before the Executive, should be allowed to see copies of the letter of accusation.

This, which would have been granted by any capitalist court of law to the lowest criminal, was opposed by Quelch and rejected by the Conference by 40 votes to 26. "Justice" suppresses all mention of this. I sent up a letter of protest to "Justice" and this too, with characteristic courage Quelch would not publish.

There are two other matters not mentioned in the "Justice" report which will probably interest readers of THE PEOPLE.

The first is as follows: Some time ago THE PEOPLE, in common with other Socialist papers, ("Le Petit Son," of Paris and "Vorwärts" of Berlin) published a manifesto from the Irish Socialist Republican party remonstrating with English Socialists for their friendship with the Irish Home Rule party, the political expression of the Irish capitalist class. "Justice" did not publish this and when the Irish Socialists protested, Quelch denied all knowledge of the manifesto.

At the Conference it was brought out that not only was it published in three Socialist papers (ALL OF WHICH QUELCH SEES) but that Glasgow and Falkirk branches S. D. F. had written

The Socialist Labor Party may pound away at the proletariat laboring class, on the political field, for a century and they will Kangaroo from first one pure and simple union to another, and vote on the political field as they do to-day without solidarity, and in class-unconsciousness. But educate the laboring class on the economic field to realize that their only economic salvation is at the ballot box and victory is assured. The most economic way to enlighten the masses is by bringing the individuals into mutual contact and association with each other.

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Grant, for the sake of argument, that the Socialist Labor Party does not need an organization on the economic field, but that at the next general election there will be a "tidal wave" to the principles of the Socialist Labor Party, the party would then be compelled to take action upon the economic field, and would find itself without an organization on that field. In place of organizing a Socialist Republic the party would be more likely to construct a Socialist aristocracy, in which the aristocrats of the pure and simple unions, the Arthurs, Sargents, Gompers, Mitchells, et al., would captain the hosts, because their labor unions would be the only organizations on the economic field that would know what they wanted.

The laboring class must be convinced that there is no aristocracy in the production of wealth. Convinced that in the economic production and distribution of wealth the farm laborer is as necessary as is the mechanic, who builds the reaper and mower; that the quarryman and hewer is as much a factor in the production of a building as is the mason, who lays the stone and mortar; that the "railroad chaw," who tamps the ties, is as indispensable to the economic operation of the Socialist-controlled railroad as is the "eagle-eye," who holds the throttle of a locomotive; that the scavenger is as necessary to the economic well-being of society as is the civil engineer. Are the members of the pure and simple unions taught these economic truths in the their fakir unions?

The laboring class must first be enlightened and convinced on the economic field before they can be marshaled for the political battle of the ballot, and as the Socialist Labor Party has attempted to inculcate laboring class economics by "boring from within," the pure and simple unions until it bored a pretty large hole in its own party membership is it not about time that it gave the laboring class a class-conscious organization, like the Socialist Trade & Labor Alliance, on the political field?

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As long as John Patterson could make capital for himself and his concern out of his philanthropy he was a philanthropist of the first water; but now he seems to be getting down to business principles; and, as he is not lacking in acumen, he knows as well as any other capitalist that the only way in which workingmen can be kept properly submissed is to keep them hungry.

A few days ago it was officially announced that the efforts for the benefit of its workers for which the N. C. R. is noted would be again taken up and carried on just the same as if these workers had not shown themselves so ungrateful as to strike against the benevolent John Patterson; but this is only the dying fury put on for the sake of appearances.

John has set his teeth for a struggle of subjugation with his slaves and he will carry it out as much bitterness as did Mark Hanna when his hired things clubbed and slugged the sailors along the lake front into submission to the starvation wages that they now receive.

The N. C. R. employees have had the fullest possible opportunity to know just exactly what capitalism is and what Socialism is; and they do know; and yet

After the meeting had adjourned all those that were interested in the emancipation of the working-class were told that the S. L. P. would hold some open-air meetings during the week and come and hear what socialism was,

and that those who wished could ascertain the difference between the S. L. P. and that bogus organization sailing under the colors of "socialism." This "somewhat intelligent too," gentleman and graduate, Mr. F. P. O'Hare said

Patterson jobs, free baths and cheap lunches, they refuse to join with their class in extirpating this beast that is consuming them and their kind, body and soul. But John Patterson will teach them.

F. Webster.

Tahlequah, Ind. Ter.

Dayton, O., April 19.

The Fight in England—Supplemental to "Justice's" Censored Report of Annual Conference.

To the DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE.—It is with some reluctance that I proffer my request to you to publish this letter, as I would rather fight out the battle between Socialism and Opportunism in England in "Justice," but the attitude of Mr. Quelch leaves me no option but to ask you to grant me space to lay certain facts which occurred at the recent S. D. F. Conference at Blackburn before the rapidly growing circle of English readers of THE PEOPLE.

As regards the conference itself, Quelch and the rest of the "elite genossen," got badly knocked. Quelch and Rothstein had expressed their anxiety to meet the "unholy Scotch current." Well, they met the current and were dashed on the breakers.

It was amusing to see the difference between the attitude of the straight boys, like Yates and Anderson, cool, dignified and argumentative, and the raving and excited vituperation of Quelch.

This is the portion of the country where the "Appeal to Reason" gets its main support. The supporters of this slimy sheet seem to have lost all sense of shame and morality. With the varied experiences I have had with these supporters, and with their inability to comprehend simple proposition, I can say that they have not only lost their power of observation and reason, but have positively lost their sense of shame and morality. These supporters of the "Appeal to Reason" are being humbugged right under their very noses, and are unable to detect the criminal pretensions of the tricksters—they seem to be on a par with the unfortunate who is under the influence of an opiate.

Here is a part of an ad, which appears in the "Appeal" and which shows the bargain counter propositus of the Multi-Coca party, and which should make a self-respecting and intelligent worker gag, and not only gag, but should educate a workingman who cares anything for himself to resent the insult by applying a 12-inch boot where it will do the most good:

that he was opposed to discussing the differences in public, but would want to do so "behind closed doors." This is characteristic of any one who has broken a civil or criminal law.

Open air meetings will be held about three nights a week and a few sledge hammer blows will be dealt the bogs party, and they will be made to stand from under.

